

Geospatial Statistics on Big Data: Scalability and Applications

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Statistics beats the random chance



- In a workshop, are there teenagers (ages 13-19)?
 - 1 sample person is random
 - 30 sample persons are statistically significant (better confidence)



(Geo)Spatial Statistics vs Traditional Statistics



In a spatial space, iid assumption is invalid

independent and identically distributed

The ages of attendees are independent, and each person has the same weight in the sample (identical)



(Geo)Spatial Statistics vs Traditional Statistics



In a spatial space, iid assumption is invalid

independent and identically distributed



Temperature:

Al Rayyan Temperature: ?



Doha Temperature: 33 C

Spatial Autocorrelation





Urban Segregation

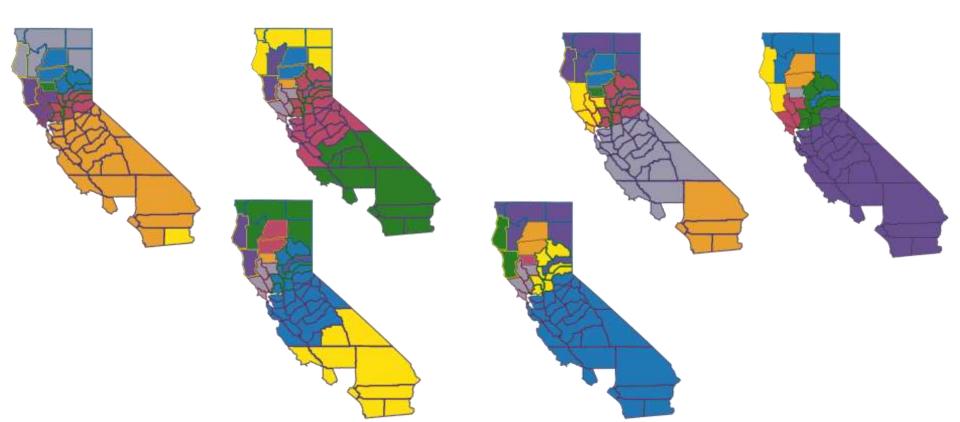
- Divisions of the urban space based on: ethnicity, income, culture (language/dialects), etc
- Example: Black and Hispanic segregation in the USA





Urban Segregation

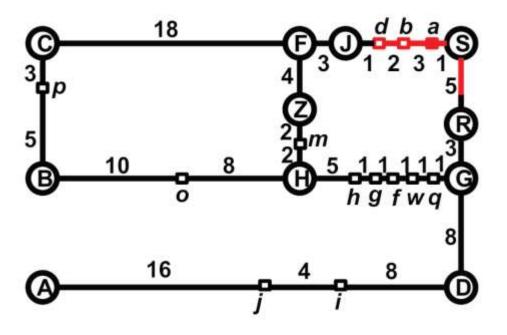
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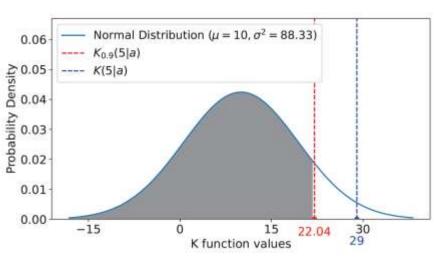




Statistically-significant hotspots

- Finding regions of concentrations with statistical significance
- Examples: crimes, traffic accidents, disease outbreaks



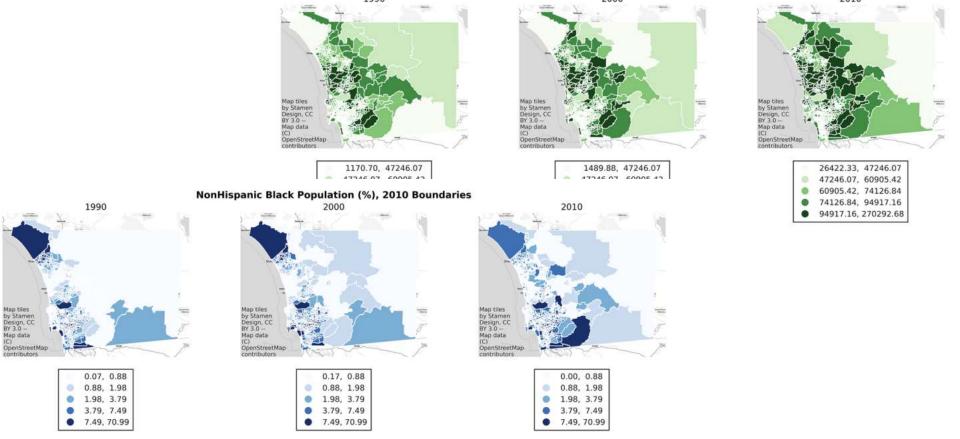




> Re-defining / Analyzing Neighborhoods

Example: economic growth, inequality, education quality, etc

Median Household Income, 2010 Boundaries

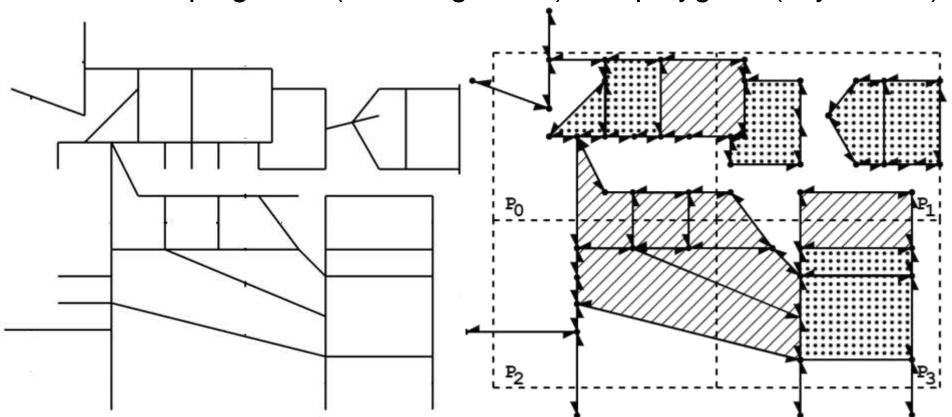


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- (1) Data Preparation
 - Examples:
 Grouping lines (road segments) into polygons (city blocks)
 Grouping polygons (blocks) into regions (neighborhoods)
- (2) Data Processing

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Dataset	Area	Size
USA	$9.83 \ Mkm^2$	152 <i>M</i>
South America	$17.8 \ Mkm^2$	155M
North America	$24.7 \ Mkm^2$	240M
Africa	$30.4 \ Mkm^2$	288M
Europe	$10.2 \ Mkm^2$	563M
Asia	$44.6 \ Mkm^2$	557M



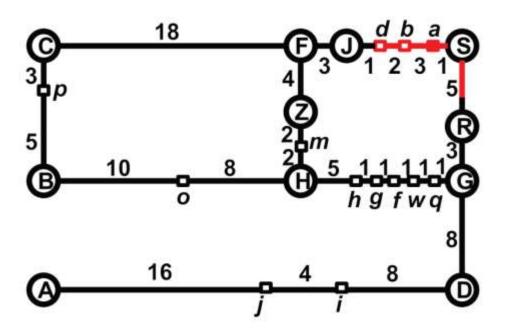
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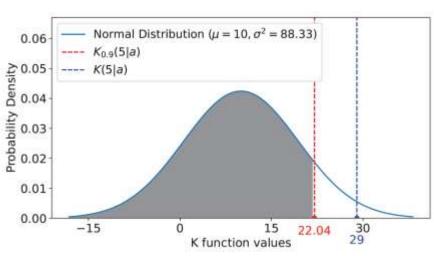
(2) Data Processing

- Scaling up statistics computation
- Enabling rich user-defined constraints
- Examples: detecting hotspots from millions of points

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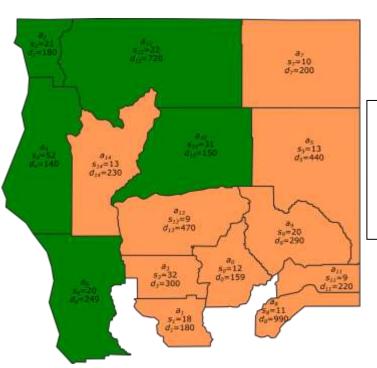
- (2) Data Processing
 - Scaling up statistics computation





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- (2) Data Processing
 - Enabling rich user-defined constraints



Discover regions with:

- * **Total** population ≥ 200K,
- * \$1K < average income < \$3K, and
- * 10K < **Min** number of COVID infections < 20K

Take-home Messages



- Data in spatial spaces are correlated
- Geostatistics provides confidence-based spatial data analysis
- Applications span many societal applications in studying, monitoring and addressing social issues
- Big data technology helps to analyze larger regions and provide more sophisticated analysis



Thank You

Questions?

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